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Therefore, by (9) and (11), the circumferences will not meet when the difference of the radii is greater than the distance between the centers, *i.e.*, in that case one circle lies wholly within the other. Also, by (10), the circles will not meet when the sum of the radii is less than the distance between the centers; in which case, the circles are externally apart from each other.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

REVIEWS.

*The Philosophy of Mr. B*tr*nd R*ss*l, with an appendix of leading passages from certain other works.* By P. E. B. JOURDAIN. London, G. Allen & Unwin, 1919. 96 pages. Price 3s. 6d.

This whimsical little book will be enjoyed by logicians who have not lost all their sense of humor, and by humorists who have not lost all their sense of logic. For others the humor may seem rather heavy and labored, and the logic a little more so. There is much quoting of the immortal works of Lewis Carroll,—indeed the Red Queen furnishes the motto for the book, “Even a joke should have some meaning,”—and many mildly amusing anecdotes are given. The following quotation from the chapter on the use of the Identity in Logic will give an idea of the spirit of the book:

“Mr. Austin Chamberlin, according to the *Times* of March 27th, 1909, professed to deduce the conclusion that it is not right that women should have votes from the premisses that ‘man is man’ and ‘woman is woman.’ This method requires that one should have made up his mind about the conclusions before discovering the premisses by what, no doubt, Jevons would call an ‘inverse or inductive method.’ Thus the method is of use only in speeches and in giving good advice. Mr. Austin Chamberlin afterwards rather destroyed one’s belief in the truth of his premisses by putting limits to the validity of the principle of identity. In the course of the Debate on the Budget of 1909 he maintained against Mr. Lloyd George, that a joke was a joke except when it was an untruth; Mr. Lloyd George, apparently, being of the plausible opinion that a joke is a joke under all circumstances.”

D. N. LEHMER

A short course in college mathematics comprising thirty-six lessons in Algebra, Coördinate Methods, and Plane Trigonometry. By R. E. MORITZ. New York, Macmillan, 1919. 12mo. 9 + 236 pp. Price \$2.00.

Extracts from the Preface: “There has been an increasing demand in recent years for shorter courses in mathematics, based on the assumption, which our experience during the Great War has to some extent verified, that the ordinary processes of education may be greatly accelerated. . . .

“This little text is based on the supposition that such condensation and acceleration is possible. It was first prepared and printed for use in the mathematics classes of the Army and Navy Students Training Corps. . . .

“The book contains but thirty-six lessons, of which eighteen are given to the subject of trigonometry and the other eighteen to topics in algebra, to graphs, and to coördinate methods.

Yet it is hoped that no essential principle of elementary trigonometry has been omitted, and that this subject has been treated with a completeness sufficient for the needs both of the engineer and the student of the more advanced branches of mathematics, such as analytical geometry and the calculus."

Contents: Chapter I, Algebra: Factoring; radicals, fractional and negative exponents; imaginary quantities; quadratic equations; applied problems in quadratic equations; some problems in gunnery; review, 1-43. II, Graphic methods: Coördinates and simple graphs; related graphs; straight line graphs; simultaneous straight line graphs; curve plotting; maxima and minima; areas; the straight line and circle; graphic solution of equations; review, 44-109. III, Trigonometric functions: The general angle and its measures; the trigonometric or circular functions; reductions to the first quadrant; functions of an acute angle; trigonometric graphs; solution of right triangles; arithmetic solution of oblique triangles; functions of the sum and difference of two angles; inverse trigonometric functions and trigonometric equations; review, 110-178. IV, Logarithms and their use: Exponents and logarithms; logarithmic computation; application of logarithms to mensuration of plane figures; logarithmic and exponential curves, 179-203. V, Logarithmic solution of triangles: Oblique triangles, cases I, II, III, IV; miscellaneous problems involving triangles; review, 204-232. Index, 233-236.

The Mystery of Space. A Study of the Hyperspace Movement in the Light of the Evolution of New Psychic Faculties and An Inquiry into the Genesis and Essential Nature of Space. By R. T. BROWNE. New York, Dutton, 1919. 8vo. 18 + 395 pp. Price \$4.00.

Preface, first paragraph: "Mathematics is the biometer of intellectual evolution. Hence, the determination of the *status quo* of the intellect at any time can be accomplished most satisfactorily by applying to it the rigorous measure of the mathematical method. The intellect has but one true divining rod and that is mathematics. By day and by night it points the way unerringly, so long as it leads through materiality; but, falteringly, blindly, fatally, when that way veers into the territory of vitality and spirituality."

Contents: Introduction, explanatory notes, 1-22; Chapter I, The prologue, 23-43; II, Historical sketch of the hyperspace movement, 44-68; III, Essentials of the non-euclidean geometry, 69-91; IV, Dimensionality, 92-117; V, The fourth dimension, 118-160; VI, Consciousness the norm of space determinations, 161-202; VII, The genesis and nature of space, 203-241; VIII, The mystery of space, 242-283; IX, Metageometrical near-truths, 284-326; X, Media of new perceptive faculties, 327-358; Bibliography, 359-366; Index, 367-395.

NOTES.

In *General Mathematics*, [for first year in a high school] (Boston, Ginn, 1919. 12mo. 16 + 488 pp. \$1.48), by R. SCHORLING and W. D. REEVE, members of the Association, "the material purposes to present such simple and significant principles of algebra, geometry, trigonometry, practical drawing, and statistics, along with a few elementary notions of other mathematical subjects, the whole involving numerous and rigorous applications of arithmetic as the average man (more accurately the modal man) is likely to remember and to use."

Macmillan, London, has published volume III of Sir Thomas Muir's *The Theory of Determinants in the Historical Order of Development*, covering the period 1861-1880.

Giornale di Matematica Finanziaria is the title of a quarterly started in 1919 under the direction of Doctors F. Insolera and S. Ortu-Carboni (Publisher, 73 Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, Turin, Italy; price 16 lire a year). The editors plan that the periodical shall contain not only purely scientific studies with special reference to mathematics of finance (credit, insurance, statistics, etc.), but also reviews of books and periodicals, as well as of laws, decrees, and regulations.